ed with an extract from Prescott's History: "Of all that extensive empire which once acknowledged the authority of Spain in the New World, no portion, for interest and importance, can be compared with Mexico; and this equally, whether we consider the variety of its soil and climate, the inexhaustible stores of its undersal wealth, its accnery, grand and picturesque beyond example, the character of its inhabitants, not only just surpassing in intelligence that of the other North far surpassing in intelligence that of the other North American races, but reminding us by their monuments of the primitive civilization of Egypt and Hindostan; or, leavy, the peculiar circumstances of its conquest, adventurous and romantic as any legend devised by Norman or Italian band of chivalry."

Col. R. said that while a neculiar charm is the primitive civilization of the production of the primitive civilization of the primiti

Col R said that while a peculiar charm is thrown over the whole Republic of Mexico, there was no portion of it precenting such diversified attractions as the ich was the subject of his paper. Heretofore ory has drawn largely from the useful and orna-atel arts which have flourished in this region, as well so from the rich and gorgeous productions of bounteous please and instruct mankind. Perhaps it will become our duty often to borrow in return from history, to confrm the reports of the existence of a valley abounding n natural productions almost beyond the limits of hu man belief, and susceptible of an improvement equal to hat of any other province in the known world. He served that his notes were not written in his study. net were composed in a house built of mud, and not with all the attention to detail that he could have wished; but it was his intention to have had them afwished; but it was his intention have now the terward put in correct order; but through want of time and opportunity, he had not been able to do so, and, therefore, he should throw himself on the indulgance of the audience. He had a map which he would describe, and show that in ordinary maps there were several egregious errors; but he must premise that the Pscific Ocean must be understood, in relation to Mexico, to be the South Sea. He then referred to the map, and ribed the situation of several of the principal towns. He then remarked that the American con tisent was discovered by a mistake, and those who atempted to explore it, never received satisfaction; and columbus himself was treated badly, because he found erica, and so was Cortes, even after all his conquests.

Columbus himself was treated badly, because he found America, and so was Cortes, even after all his conquests. They had not come up to what was wasted in Spain. Columbus had started to find a western passage to the Indies; and though Cortes made reports which he exemplified by the mineral wealth he brought into Spain, still he was not countenanced to the full extent, because he did not discover the secret of a strait; and thus is explained the real reason why he did not receive the full meed of praise from the parent country. But, in order to discover the same secret of a strait, voyager after voyager made explorations and surveys and were backed up by the Spanish Government, which was at that time just as the American Government, which was at that time just as the American Government is at this time. It held almost the empire of the world, and almost every people in subjection. It was the greatest country then known; and in the time of Charles V, had larger fleets and more political power than has been known by any kingdom since his time in Europe; even the empire of Napoleon was small in comparison. He owned nearly all America, and with his immense power sent expedition after expedition to discover a strait, and all that coast of Mexico was carefully surv yed by the Spanish mariners, and their charts are even now considered the best that exist, and sea captains always speak of them with respect. The attempts were numerous, and included several in different directions; but at the same thus they had some of the strangest ideas of the formation of the continent that can be conceived. But in the various attempts made to find a western passage to India, we so the great desire which was manifested. It has been the dream of three centuries to find a communication through this Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; but while the Spaniards were anxious to prospect the surveys, they neglected the terrestrial surveys—that is, the land—and thus while we have excellent surveys of the seas, we are misled by the

eountry, and pointed out the errors committed by Baron Humboldt in his descriptions. So far as re-sarded elevations of mountains and the extent of plains he was very accurate, but as regarded the sources of rivers and their courses, and other essential particulars, he was at fault. Col. R. explained from a map that Baron H. had no correct knowledge of the cou try, and pointed out many errors into which he had been led by the incorrectness of the maps of this country. The greatest service Baron H, had done to Ameridiscovery of the mineral wealth of Mexico, the world having not before known it was so rich-Nothing appeared to have been done toward giving even a tolerably accurate geographical description of that country until the formation of the Statistical Solety of the City of Mexico, which has prepared a map, and are now having it engraved on steel in London This the speaker regretted, as it was very incorrect in many particulars, (some of which he described) and would therefore be difficult to remedy. A lithograph would have answered the purpose better, and might ily corrected. In examining the country, Mr. Ramsay made a map with the view of correcting existing errors, and found that some rivers had been laid down wrong—and the plate of the map now being made will be erroneous in many respects. Still the Society had done a great deal which recommended it to this Society, (the American Geographical,) and he suggested that they correspond with each other,— which suggestion was received with approbation by the audience. In describing the Valley of Pueblo, the speaker stated that it embraced nearly the whole of an speaker stated that it contracted the Montezumas. The country north and west of Mexico was inhabited by avage tribes. Situated under the torrid zone, the val ley possesses a fine climate—the winters were unusually mild, and in summer the mercury stood usually at gradually became more temperate, and extremes of heat and cold were equally unknown. In the valley in which Matamoras is situated-a perpetual hot summer exists—the month of May be

ut 70 degrees in the shade. Toward the sea is sually the most oppressive, and the coast is very at and unhealthy. On the plains of Pueblo, ver, the climate is uniformly genial, so that the same clothing is worn in summer and winter without inconvenience. The common horse fly does not exist there, and other troublesome insects are scarce. It seldom rains from December to June; from March to June the heat is greatest. During the dry season, optical illusions are of frequent occurrence, and our Army were often deceived by the appearance of clouds in the horizon, mistaking them for sheets of water. The article of ice is here very abundant, although not much used—the moist atmosphere obviating the desire of its use. Agriculture produces its highest limits of tion, and everything grown in the Northern vegetation, and everything grown. In the hot cours. try, the only remarkante production is main or Indian corn, which is cultivated to a great extent. The American aloc is also grown, but not to the extent it was in the time of the Aztece. The olive is not cultivated to any great extent, but if more attention were paid to it, it would prove profitable, as the oil is much used in Mexico. Flax is now extensively cultivated although hemp is not much planted. Multicaulis trees were at one time extensively grown, although from subsequent bad management it grew unprofitable, and the culture was discontinued. Throughout the cool zone of this country are found plantains, sugar-cane, vanilla and other tropical plants. The growth of cotton is imand other tropical plants. The growth of cotton is im-ments—the next sugar, of which there are immense hasindas. Nearly all the sugar used in Mexico comes from this valley. The coffee plant finds a genial cli-mate here also, but is not much cultivated; tobacco and the cocoa tree also thrive. Ebony, rosewood, ma-hogany, pine, codar, shellac, and in fact everything that forms an article of commerce are found in this valley.

Of fruits, apples are of good flavor, peaches are generally cultivated, quinces and especially pears abound in great variety; the strawberry is but little attended to, but theig-tree and pomegranate flourish in abundance.

Oranges, lemons, dates and figs are also abundant. The
benana also flourishes; but Baron Humboldt's theory in benana also flourishes; but Baron Humboldt's theory in regard to the effect it produces on the habits of the peo-ple is incorrect, as it is used not as a staple article, but as a luxury. The speaker found that the people as a luxury. The speaker found that the people of this country were not as lazy as is generally supposed; they appeared very willing to work, and any number of laborers could at any time be procured. As regards minerals, the mountains of Mexico abound in them, as also in coal and copper. Precious stones are found in great variety, and here the speaker incidentally alluded to the fact that the diamonds now g the jewels of the crown of Spain, procured from this country, have been discovered to be nothing but glass. In the valley of Mexico burial places have been found which it is evident contain the remains of the

nobility who flourished at a period coëval with the ids of Cholula. These noblemen, it is suppositerred about the time of the commencemen the Christian ers, and the priests now dig out the jewels and pottery buried with them, and dispose of them at a great price. In regard to the abundance of precious metals it appears that the amount coined last year was \$23,166,604, of which \$2,004,000 was in silver and the remainder in gold. There are seven or eight Mints in Mexico. In the one in the City of Mexico, from the 231 of April, 1847, to this year there was coined \$7,790,000 of which \$7,780,634 was silver and the rest gold. At this day there are 12 silver mineral regions in Mexico. From the year 1690 to 1803 the amount extracted from the Mints of this Republic, was \$1,354,000,0000. From the year 1784 to 1805 the monies count of \$176,810,000 For the last few years the silver coinage has risen from \$24,000 to \$32,000, which will be seen by the official reports. The impression prevails that the quantity of silver is diminishing, but this is an error. The yield is new annually about \$40,000,000, and increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. a year. Present appearances indicate that so far from silver getting scarce there will be an increase of several millions annually, as the mines now produce more than ever since the discovery of America. Mr. Ramsey concluded by giving a de scription of his travels through the country, which he highly culogized highly on account of the beauty of the scenery, the neatness of the villages, and the prosperity of the people generally. Much attention has been paid to the education of children, and there is now quite as much care bestowed upon the training of youth as there is in the United States. In the absense of war and other calamities this country may yet rise The speaker here gave a description of a peculiar people inhabiting a portion of Mexico, of whom he had never yet read a description. They are called Pintos, (psinted people) who are universally selficted with an affection of the skin—no two are slike in color—some have one black hand and one white one—the faces of others are half lead color and half white, some have blotched faces, and others again present countenances of black and red color. They speak the ancient Aztec language, and the Mexicans always avoid them. There are various accounts of the causes that produced this strange result, one of which is that in Sentember, 1759, a rumbling noise was heard and flames were seen to burst forth for several miles around about. This lasted for some mouths, when a general upheaving of the earth took place, and a volcano was formed, which has since been designated by the name of Foralia. The steams that arose from the earth, it is alleged, caused the change of color in the skin of these people. They number at the present day about 50,000, and occupy a section of country by themselves; they are seldom or never interfered with, the Mexicans being of the opinion that the disease with which they are afflicted is contagious, and therefore they avoid them. Speaking of the condition of Mexico, Mr R. said, that since the Spanish had taken possession of the country, it never was in a more prosperous condition, notwithstanding contrary reports extensively circulated here and in Europe. The whole bane and fault of this Republic is, that no one has any love for its Government, its Presidents, or its Congress. The people are unnecessarily oppressed, and hence this state of things. Their political condition is deplorable. but in every other respect they equal any other people. The lecturer concluded amid the applause of the audience, and the President announced that the next

meeting would be held on the second Tuesday of Janu-The Man of Mexico, extending from Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico to Acapulco on the Pacific Ocean, as used by Col. Ramsay in his remarks, was drawn by Mr. George Schroeter, now of this City. Said Map exhibits the valleys, mountains and river-courses of Central Mexico, embracing the whole topography of the country in a most clear style, superior to anything

of the kind since the days of Humboldt's researches,

about half a century since.

This instructive Map, executed under the eye of Col. Ramsay, is deposited among the archives of the Geographical Society, whose rooms are located in the University Building, Washington square. No institution in this country ever bid fairer to become deservingly popular and useful to the country at large than this in

The most important papers thus far read before the Society are those of E. A. Hopkins, Esq., on Paragusy; Gen. Mosquera, on New-Granada; Dr. Kane, on th proposed Arctic Expedition, and that of Col. Ramsay, on Mexico.-all of which has, or will no doubt appear in the Bulletins of the Society.

The Memory of the Dead.

A large congregation assembled on Tuesday night in the Sixth-st. Baptist Church to celebrate the me mory of three persons, members of that Congregation, who were also members of the Continental Guards, and one of them of the Order of United Americans. One was the late Henry Gibson, who had in his younger years been a member of Washington's Life

At almost 7j o'clock the first Company of the Con tinental Guards, dressed in the uniform of their corps, merched in two separate files up the aisles of the thurch and took their seats in front of the desk. After them came the Manhattan Chapter No. 4 of the Order of United Americans, headed by their officers Benjamin Prine, Sachem John N. Scott, first Chief, James Van Duzen, second, Dr. George H. Raymond, P. E., Abraham V. Parker, C. of E., William B. Drummond, first Aid, Andrew Corsan, second Aid. While both the military company and the Chapter of the U.O. A. were marching up the church, a dirge was played on a small melodeon at the end of the church. The choir then chaunted a hymn in a devotional manner. The Chap-lain, Rev. Benjamin P. Rhoades, then advanced to the desk, and delivered a prayer-after which, the choir chaunted another hymn. The Rev. gentleman again came forward, and gave a discourse on the Duties of Life. He took, as his text, "For what is life?" The words, said he, which I have taken for my text, will, if duly weighed, suggest many weighty and importent considerations, and more than would seem to strike us at first view, What is life ? Is our consideration of it to be confined to a mere physical existence or are we to look on it as a probationary state which prepares us for a future existence. The mere material existence of the body is the combination of different particles of matter, which is to be found in the animals, in trees, in flowers and in vegetables. If man only lives here to gratify his mere animal appetites, and supply his physical wants, he is nothing superior to the beast of the field, the untamed brutes of the forest—for when they die life for them is at an end, the purpose for which they were created has been attained. They are only guided by an instinct in which there is no progression and no care further than ministers to a present exist ence. Man is, however, endowed with something superior to this. If you ask me what it is and what is life is not so easy to tell ; but it is easy to feel we posses it. When my child laughs, plays and gambols around the floor, I feel that that is life; but the child knows not how it moves, nor the combinations by which i performs those acts. When I hear men addressing a Senate-pleading a nation's interest or cause-I kn that this, too, is life, and life in its highest capacity and in the cultivation of its highest intellect. When I hear the proud sound of military command ring like steel upon mine ear, I know that this is life—life of the pride of manhood and of glory. But although I know and feel this, it is difficult to account for and explain what combines to produce it. It must, however, be some power within the man, somethin superior to mere animal life. Human nature is but half superior to mere animal life. Human nature is but half animal. To supply the mere wants of nature, is not life; to get rich and be prosperous is not life; to enjoy life as some do here, in a round of pleasures and happiness, neither is this life. What so beautiful, so enchanting, as the life of children, with their gambols, and their joys, and their innocence? But yet who would desire to see his friend live the life of the child to four score years? Should one remain a child so long we pity and commiserate him. You may pile up brick and mortar on your side walks, and raise them into houses—but this not life. You may compass wealth, possess influence, have numerous friends, and be respected by all your sequaintances, but neither is this life. There must be a something more to constitute life and falfill its object. Man was not created solely for this world; we cannot for a moment consider that an Allwise Providence would place man here in this vale of misery, unless as a place of probation and as preparatory to another life. How often, when the memory of some fact or circumstance has been lost seemingly forever, does it again occur to the mind as clear and vivid as the day on which it happened. Those who have watched the phenomena of death, have been surprised at the clearness with which those in torture and at the brink of eternity could talk over the scenes of their past lives, in detached parts and broken sentences, but still so clear and definite as to leave no doubt that the past transactions were ideally being acted over again. animal. To supply the mere wants of nature, is not

As the strength of the body departs, and it is in pain, the mind becomes frequently stronger and the memory more vivid. What though they be put down as the ravings of a maniac—the outpourings of a disorderal mind? Yet it is the recalling of something that is past and has been forgotton, and is again brought forth and recollected. Are we certain, can we be sure, that as then, acts have been done—or even as the thoughts have recollected. Are we certain, can we be sure, that a then, acts have been done—or even as the thoughts hav passed through our minds—that they have not been re-corded, and will not again appear to our view in letter of hiving fire? We can coilect the sun's rays on a po-ished glass; and can there be no method of collection cur thoughts, which pass quickly but still leave some in delible impression on the soul? None of us can recol-lect the lessons or scene of our childhood; yet though they have record ways. The impression which the

lect the lessons or scene of our canadrood; yet alongs they have passed away, the impressions which they caused remain and will exist forever. He, then, only lives who has done some good for his fellows, and has prepared something for an after life. Death, only friends, is not death, it is only the commencement of life. No matter what becomes of the body, though it be cut into a thousand pieces or reduced to ashes, yet the spirit which inhabited it lives. A man is not to be judged by the house in which he lives, nor by the prison in which he is immured; neither is the spirit by the body which it inhabits during this life. The body is but the mortal covering of the swither in the life. It he body is but the mortal covering of the swither of the constitutes his life; and his deeds and conduct implant a character or his soul which will attend him in every after life as well as it does in this. If, my friends, you could well consider that, an act once performed—no matter how weept, how repented of, and how regretted—can never be undone, you would be more caulious in your conduct, and be well advised of every step you would take during life. The worms may have my body and those of my friends; I care not for that, because I know when I die that I will sgain enjoy their society, according to the holiness with which they, and you, and I have lived in this life. You have assembled here to-night to recall the memory of the past, and to think of friends who have departed from smong you during the last year. I have not had the pleasure of their acquaintance, so I cannot of my own knewledge speak of their merits or tell of the virtues which adorned them. These men belonged to the Continentals, and can to the Order of the United Americans. I understand from those who knew them that they were good and proper men, good members of society, and beloved and respected by their friends, associates and brother soldiers. These you now regret. Let it be your hope to meet hereafter in a happy state of existence.

This evening is also d

of the reverend gentleman. Many of the audience ex-pressed a wish that it should be published entire. The service concluded with a prayer, and then the congre-

State of the Rebellions-Judge Concklin-The Tehnantepec Business-The Gardiner Con-

missioners.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

MEXICO, Friday, Dec. 3, 4852.

Rebolledo has been defeated, and it will take

some time for him to rise again; but he will doubtless make the attempt.

Affairs at Orizava have been pacified. Var-

gas and his clique have lain down their arms. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be the mediator between them and the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz. Bahamonde has also been defeated, and con-

sequently things in the State of Michoacan have less troublesome aspect.
The General Government is still concentra-

ting forces in the vicinity of Guadalajara. We have nothing decisive from there yet. The Pronunciades still occupy that city, and the Gov-ernment forces are nine leagues distant from it. Vasquez, the chief of the latter, has laid all the towns occupied by him under martial law. The most respectable portion of the inhabitants of Guadalajara have left that city; and in general there is much distress there. It is believed that the revolutionists will have finally to suc-Gen. Minon was, at last dates, in La gos, with 760 men, on his way to unite with

Four hundred troops were sent from Mazatlan against the capital of Sinaloa (Culiacan) in October last, and early in last month they took possession of and pillaged that city with impu-

Count Rausset, after having a battle with the troops of Sonora, and beating them, took pos-session of Hermosillo, and from thence marched against the port of Guaymas, taking with him, prisoners or as hostages, a number of the incipal inhabitants of the former town. The ast rumor is that the Count had embarked at Guaymas with all his men, about 300, but it is net said for what place, nor do we know if this rumor be well founded or not.

Our Minister, Judge Coneklin, did not pre-sent himself to this Government until the 1st inst .- (he arrived here in the beginning of last month.) I have not been able to obtain a copy of his speech on the occasion, but I understa it was of a nature mild and pacific. While speaking of this gentleman I will remark that from what had been told him, and from what we heard he had said himself while on his way to this country, we all expected that he, at least would take a house of his own-(we did not desire him to take a costly one)-live independently, remove the archives and all the property of the U. S. Legation, (if there be any belonging to it.) from the house of Mr. Hargous, where, to the shame of several of our former Ministers, it has been maintained, in spite of all that has been said against the practice, and take the flag staff down from the same. But he suffered himself to be dragged there immediately on his arrival here, and there I learn he remained for a number of days, and the archives still remain there. as also the flag-staff, and there the flag must be hoisted in case of necessity, or should etiquite require it to be displayed. I will not dwell upon this subject, at present, but only say that al-though there be a place that is called the U. S. Legation, I, and there are others, who believe it to be only nominally so, (or perhaps destined for poor Americans go to.) because while Mr. Letcher was here that place existed; but he, and his secretary, Mr. Rich, still continued he, and his secretary, Mr. Rich, still continued to live, do business, and see particular persons at the house of Mr. Hargous, and because the archives and flag staff still are kept there. I do not know whether there be any flag there or not; I suppose not, however, as Gov. Letcher had to send and borrow one to hoist on the said house, on the 4th of July. I still hope that all evidence of our Legation's being yet retained at the house of Mr. Hargous, (or of that of any other person except that of the Minister himself,) may be removed, and should be happy if this hint be conveyed to Judge Concklin through your columns.

your columns.

The Tehuantepec business is as yet undecided. The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies reported in favor of the Mexican Commissioners represented by Bellangé, but, I understand it was not accepted, and propositions have been made to refer it to other Committees.

The Monitor fears, however, it will be given to Sloo, and states that his agents are endeavoring to buy up the Members of this Congress. It is possible that he who will give most money will be a state of the control of btain the privilege. In my next I will give you the whole proceedings in relation to this busi-

Mr. May, and the rest of the Commission sent here by the Senate of the U.S. to investigate the Gardiner affair, were expected back from their journey to the interior by this time, but they have not arrived. Mr. Smith, the Secret Commissioner, sent out by our Government for the same purpose, has not returned from his investigation. I think that our Government would do well to ask Mr. Slocum why he did not go and risit in person the pretended locality of this famous mine when he was within three or four days' journey of it. Witnesses and documents will soon go from here, beside the evidence the Senate's Commissioner will earry, which will remove all doubts, if any can exist, of this selferident fraud. Respectfully,

From the Rio Grande-Attack on Victoria Caravajal in Mexico-General Excitement.

From the ever interesting correspondence of

Caravajal in Mexico—General Excitement.

From the ever interesting correspondence of The Corpus Christi Nucces Valley we extract the following summary of affairs on the Rio Grande. The letter is dated at Brownsville, on the 25th ult:

Since my last, nothing of a definite nature has occurred among our neighbors, and the country seems to continue in a very unsettled state. On the 19th, an officer from Berave's quarters, near Victoria, arrived at Matamoras, bringing a detailed account of the military operations in and about that place. It would appear that the regulars on the 8th and 9th had partial engagements, and on the 11th they made a formal attack and were repulsed. It was then determined to make a general assault on Victoria on the 13th, on which day they succeeded in penetrating into the place, but the guards drove them back, and the result was that Barave and his regulars were defeated, losing his artillery. &c. Cardenas, the Governor, accompanied by some five members of the Legislature, has retired into parts unknown. On the same day, the 18th, Avalor received an express from his Lieutenant at Camargo, communicating the intelligence that Caravajal, the filbustier chieftain, crossed over in Mexico on the 17th, but says nothing as to the number or nature of his forces.

Knowing ones assert that the people of Montercy have called him to place himself at the head of the revolutionary movement they have initiated against the unjust measures of the General Government, and the tendency of which is evidently to ruin the trade and commerce of this frentier. The movement seems to be a popular one, and one in which all the local auhtoities sided with the people Jauregin, the Commanding General of that State, had no alternative but to shut himself up in the citadel, with some forty of his regulars, in order to save himself. This fortification, as left by the Americans after the war, is certainly the best fources from the Sterra Madre to the Golf of Mexico.

On the 20th, at naight, Caravajal was reported to be within

from the Sierra Madre to the Gulf of Mexico.

On the 20th, at night, Caravajal was reported to be within fifteen or twenty miles of Matamoros; and the great excitement caused thereby must have been amusing to those knowing better. Guards were mounted, parcels were out, all the troops in their quarters; but it was all fuss and feathers, and the only result was that some of our more daring and enterprising smugglers succeeded in crossing over some small packages of prohibited goods, contrary to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and drovided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

The Boundary Commission

pendence of The Picayone. FORT DUNCAN, WESTERN TEXAS, Nov. 29, 1852.

Foar Duncan, Western Texas, Nov. 29, 1852.

I have the pleasure to announce to you the safe arrival of the party of the Boundary Commission under Mr. Marine Chundler. They came through Sunta Rosa and San Fernande, having been compelled to abandon the work on the Rio Grande, owing to want of provisions consequent on the loss of the boats in the rapids.

Mr. Chandler describes the country passed over as one of great difficulty and danger; his men suffered dreadially from exposure and from want of clothes and other necessaries, but have been brought safely through to this place. Lieut, Green, commanding escort, deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducted the duty intrusted to his charge. In consequence of the murder of the late lamented Col. Craig, the whole duty of the escort had to be borne by this young but well-deserving efficer, and the excellent manner in which he has acquitted himself of it, shows his capability as a soldier.

which he has acquitted himself of it, shows his capability as a soldier.

The perty under Mr. Chandler were visited by a band of Cananches, under the Chief Mawo, at the Paro de los Cananches. This is the band who, it is supposed, had lately murdered a number of men on the San Antonio Road. They had with them a number of gold fifty dol-

Road. They had with them a number of gold fifty dollar pieces, as well as articles of clothing, taken from the bodies of their victims.

When near Santa Rosa, the party was stopped by a band of negrees and Indians under Wild-Cat, who is now living near that town. A short conference between Lieut, Green and the chief ended in the party being allowed to pass without moleration.

Mr. Chandler brings with him, in the form of notes, drawings, specimens of mineralogy, &c., an amount of information that cannot but be exceedingly interesting to those desirous of being advised of a territory so little known as the Upper Rio Grande.

We congretulate the friends of Mr. Chandler, and the party under him, on their safe arrival, and trust soon to be able to read the report of the work committed to his charge.

From Rio De Janeiro - Dates from Rio de Janeiro to Nov. 12 state that the country was perfectly tranquil, and the prosperity of the empire never more favorable. Dock yards are being built along the coast, the digging of canals commenced, and railr gress of completion, and every measure that has a tendency to advance the happiness of the people. The

Emperor is foremost to succor the good cause The sales of Coffee from the 1st to the 11th inst. are 16,000 bags, at full prices. 27,000 bags of these are for e States, and generally brought 3,800. Dealers are firmer, as the stock is not over 71,000 bags; but as the weather is more favorable, the supply will be largely increased before many days roll over our heads.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.-By the arrival at Philadelphia of the brig Wm. Price, Capt. Quig, from Per nambuco Nov. 23, we learn that the port was healthy the province quiet, and the coming crops looked well and sugars from the interior were coming into the mar ket with great briskness. A large business would be done in sugar and coffee, at advanced prices, were it not for a scarcity of shipping.

The question of credit between the English ho and shopkeepers has terminated most favorably, by the association of the latter declaring that their members were at liberty to purchase on such terms as the English houses would; consequently a revival in business has taken place at the long and established credit of eight Exchange has undergone an improvement; about

£56,000 has been taken at 28‡, and the Government has taken £16,000 at 28%. Importations have been limited.

FROM BARBADOES .- Dates from Barbadoes to the 9th inst. state that the yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent, but was on the decrease, and confined principally to the country. It had been very fatal on board a British man-of-war, and the captain of a brig had died, (name of either not stated.) These were the only vessels that had been visited to any extent by the disease.

Commercial Report. ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the New York Board of Underwriters, has furnished us for publication the annexed annual report, received from their Agent, J. C. Hoyt,

KEY WEST, Dec. 15, 1852. Sin: I respectfully submit to my employers, and all persons interested in commercial pursuits, my an-nual report, and list of Marine disasters, at and near

During the past year twenty two vessels have been ashore, and put into this port in distress. Total salvage and expenses \$162,700

CONDENSED REPORT FOR EIGHT YEARS—Number of vessels that have been ashore on the Florida Reefs, and those that have put into Key West, in distress.

Tran.	No. of ves-	Vessels and		and
	seis.	Cargoes.	Salvage.	Expenses
********	29	\$725,000	892,694	\$169,06
*********	26	731,000	69,000	105,70
	37	1,624,000	109,000	213,50
	41	1,282,000	125,800	200,00
	46	1,305,000	127,810	219,16
	30	922,000	122,831	200,00
	34	941,500	75,852	165,00
	22	663,800	80,112	162,10
Total	965	49 104 200 4	200 000	The same of

265 \$8,194,300 \$803,699 \$1,434,584 te the value of property lost in vessels and cargoes, by bilging of vessels and expenses on vessels and cargoes after leaving this port, to be near \$1,100,000 for eight years. And the amount of money lost to the country and the world over and above the salvage and expenses for eight years will not vary much from \$850,000. The wrecks have occurred within a distence of 160 miles, from Cape Florida to the Tortugas

During the past year the number of vessels that have struck on the dangerous reefs of this coast is only 22, which is thus accounted for.

The number of vessels that have struck on the Tor-

tugas Shoals for seven years has been not less than 28. During the past year only two, and one of them was blown ashore in the hurricane of 22d August last. The

Light is now good and very well kept. The Light on Carrysfort's Reef is also very good and well kept, it was lighted the 10th of March 1852. Since that time only two vessels have been ashore in sight of

that light, and they both got off without injury. The Light at Cape Florida is also good and well

The Light on this Key is likewise good and very well

Sand Key light-house was blown down in the hurri cane of 1846, after a delay of six years there is a prospect now of its being built and lighted. Appropriation was made last Congress to build a light house near Key Veccas, about 40 miles to the westward of Carrysfort's light, and for a beacon to be erected on the Rebecca Shoal, near the Tortugas, which will be of great advan-

Vecess, about 40 miles to the westward of the Rebecca Shoal, near the Tortugas, which will be of great advantage to navigators.

This long neglected dangerous coast has at last received the attention of our Government, and the gentlemen selected for the Light House Board, give assurances to all interested in commerce, that in a few years this coast will be protected by a sufficient number of good lights, and large beacons on the outer shoals. An efficient force is now at work surveying the coast from Cape Florida to the Tortugas Keys.

Key West, however, calis for more special attention. Nature has made this island in particular the advanced post from which to watch and guard our commerce passing to and from the Mississippi, while at the same time its peculiar situation, and the excellence of its harbor, point it sut as the most certain key to the commerce of Havana and that of the whole Gulf of Mexico. It possesses one of the best harbors from Pensacola to Hampton Roads in Virginia; ships averaging 28 feet water can enter the harbor; and there are several channels where vessels drawing from 10 to 20 feet can enter with safety. It is exactly 91 miles from the Moro Castle, in Cuba, a foreign country. When Fert Taylor is finished, our ships of war and merchant ships could be protected. If we ever have a war with a foreign nation, this place, in its present condition, could be taken from us by one small steamship of war, and a few hundred men could hold it against thousands to retake it. Spain, England, France, Holland and Demmark bave all possessions near this coest. It is, therefore, the important point first to be put in a state of defense, and this fort should be completed, and a naval dépôt established here as soon as possible.

I have visited Tampa Bay and St. Marks, the last month to ascertain why five fine vessels were wrecked in a fresh water river, eight milles from the should be completed, and a naval dépôt established here as soon as possible.

The bark W. H. Brodie was blown or drifted 120 yards from

The brig J. G. Anderson was better to assert since.

The bark J. W. Dunham, that was blown ashore near the mouth of the river diamasted, is so far inland that I fear she will not be gotten off. To prevent future losses and accidents at St. Marks and Newport, I recommend to some of the leading merchants to obtain a pile driver, and drive piles each side of the river (as it is only 150 feet wide.) If this is done, the vessels that may be there during hurricane mouths can make fast to them with chains from each how and quarter, and yeu will never hear of such accidents again on this river if this is attended to.

chains from each bow and quarter, and you will never bear of such accidents again on this river if this is attended to.

During the past year I have visited Havana to ascertin the number of wrecks that have occurred on the coast of Cuba from the West and to the Double Head Shot Keys. Only four vessels have been lost on the North side within this range of 150 miles during the year 1851. Accidents in the harbor and vessels putting into Havana have been very few.

I have also visited the Bahama Keys during the past year, Nassau, N. P., being on the principal Key. I could not find a register, or particulars of wrecks. By inquiring and from the newspaper files, I ascertained that thirty-two vessels had been wrecked within a distance of 250 miles from Nassau during the year 1851. Of this number sixteen of the vessels were a total loss, and nearly all their cargoes. There is more loss of property here than on Florida reef, as the coast is more exposed. The wreckers have more risk and labor, the distance is greater, wharfage, storage, and labor is much less than at Key West. A vessel can be repaired at Nassau for a less sum than at this place. The selvage paid to salvors is higher, but the service rendered and the risk greater than on this coast.

A light-house is much required on the N. E. point of Abaco. Last year the ship Russel Glover was lost near that point, the ship and cargo were worth near \$100,000. The ship fallia was also lost, valued at \$80,000. Every year more or less property is lost for the want of a good light on that coast. A light is also very much wanted on the Isaacs, and a small light on the Berry Island. A light is likewise required on the Orange Keys. If these yoints are lighted, and the recommended lights and beacons put up on our coast, the navigation commended with the Guif stream will be much safer for life and property.

with the Gulf stream with 60 much saler for his and property.

Ship masters of our country and the commercial world are interested in having the Bahama Keys and the Florida coast property lighted. The expense of saving wrecked property is a gain to one party, and a loss to another. This is balanced. But the hundreds of theusands lost every year on the Bahamas and this coast does no one any good, and it is so much money lost to the world.

the world.

The imports and exports of a large part of the following States passes within a few miles of this reef, viz.: Floridia, Alabams, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, and Texas, also of Mexico and in a few Ohio, Kentucky, and Texas, also of Mexico and in a few years, doubtless, the Pacific and China trade will also pass near this place, as a canal or railroad will be made from the head of the Bay of Mexico.

The Spanish Government have, within a few years, creeted several light-houses on the coast of Cuba. I

rust the British Government will cooperate with our Government and give the subject of lights the attention ments.

I trust the Honorable Senate and House of Represer

tetives will comply with the memorials of the body of citizens in common, and have the salary of the United States District Judge raised to an amount which will enable him to live here with a family without pecuniary

embarrassment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN C. HOYT.

Agent for Underwriters for the Southert Coart of Florida

Items from Late Foreign Journals.

An Extraordinary Lamp.—Among the list of patents is one taken out by Mr. E. Whele, for a candle lamp of very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock face, and, as the candle burns, the hands mark the hours and minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber-light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given periods, when the patient requires attention. As a night light, it marks the time on a transparent dial, and rings an alarum at any stated period, and in ten minutes afterward extinguishes the candle, or will continue to strike every second until the party gets out of bed and stops it; and, if a very heavy sleeper requires to be roused, it will fire off a percussion cap. As a table lamp it marks the time and strikes the hours, and has a regulator and index, by which may be ascertained the amount of light and economy of consumption of the various candles of different makers. And all this is effected with very little machinery, which is of the most simple kind.

The Last of the Stuarts.—It is understood that the nearest of kin to the Stuarts, now living, the present King of Serdinia and thattle last descend.

The Last of the Stuarts.—It is understood that the nearest of kin to the Stuarts, now living, is the present King of Sardinia, and that the last deacendant in the direct line was Cardinal York, who died some years since in Rome, and was interred in the Vatican, where a tomb is erected to his memory, inscribed, "Henry IX., King of England." It is said that George IV. treated the Cardinal very generously, and paid him an annual pension; and that the tomb which claims for the last of the Stuarts the title of King of England was paid for by George IV. This fact is conclusive that the Romish Church has never acknowledged the reigning femily, as it cannot be supposed that George IV. conceded that Cardinal York was King of England.

Threatened Diskuption in the Church THREATENED DISRUPTION IN THE CHURCH

THREATENED DISRUPTION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—It is stated by The Wickly Dispatch that, in consequence of the determination of the Crown not to allow Convocation to sit for the dispatch of business, the leaders of the High Church party, at a recent meeting, have resolved to secede from the establishment, and so connect themselves with the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which, while in all main points it agrees with the Church of England, adds to its services an acknowledgement of semething very like the Roman Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation, and regulates its own affairs by Synods of Bishops and Clergy. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, one of the leaders of the movement, has taken the first step.

RUMORED BETROTHMENT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The report gains consistency that Prince

ROYAL.—The report gains consistency that Princess Royal.—The report gains consistency that Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian Crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. The Princess of Prussia, mother of the Prince, will make another visit to England next spring.—Augsburg Allegemeine Zatung.—IPrince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, and nephew of the reigning monarch, was born Oct. 18, 1831. The Princess Royal was born Nov. 21, 1840.]

Death of The Rey of Tuyls.—A correspondence of the reigning monarch, The Rey of Tuyls.—A correspondence of the Princess Royal was born Nov. 21, 1840.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS .- A corres pondent of the Sicele, writing from Genoa on Nov. 17, says: "A letter has arrived here from Cagliari, Sardinia, of Nov. 16, with the news of the death of the Bey of Tunis. The letter adds that, on this news being received, the English squadron sailed toward Tunis, where the French squadron is cruising. We have not yet received this intelligence at Genoa from any other constler."

Execution in China.—A Chinese merchant EXECUTION IN CHINA.—A Chinese merchant named Hiamly, accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was scatenced to die by the total deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy. The condemned was placed in prison surreillance of three guardians, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days, without having sleep for a single minute. At the commencement of the

eighth day his sufferings were so cruel that he begged, as a great favor, that they would kill him by strangule

Dates from Galveston to the 10th inst. have

Col. T. B. Ives, formely of Yalla Busha Co. Miss, died in Corpus Christi, on the 27th October, in the fifty-econd year of his age. Mr. John McCreary has been elected Chief

Justice of Walker County.

The Southwestern American says it has good
The Southwestern American says it has good The Southerstern that Hon. V. E. Howard will be a candidate for reflection to Congress.

Messrs. S. G. Hayne and T. S. Scott have

been appointed to open books at Austin for subscriptions to the Houston and Austin Railroad stock. They anticipate that the amount of one hundred thousand delars will be trken in Austin.

The citizens of San Antonio give a compli-mentary ball on the 25th ult. to the officers of the army who had been stationed there, but are now removed to Corpus Christi. The Western Texan says Messrs. Morrell an

Corpus Christi.

The Western Texan says Messrs. Morrell and Giddings, who were reported to have been murdered by the Indians, returned to San Antonio the other day, safe and well. The Texan adds: Mr. Morrell has shown us a large number of specimens of gold quarts, silver and lead ore, which he obtained at the following mine in Mexico: Gold quartz and red and yellow sulphate of silver from Mina la Lune, in the State of Guaniputa, as also a heautiful stalictile from the same mine; sail quartz from Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco: sail and silver ore, red exide of silver from Mina la Rea, in Durange; also lava from the same State; blue sulphase of silver from Mina San Juan; lead and silver orefrom Veal Dama; silver ore from Saltillo; native silver from Sonora; black exide of silver from San Louis Postifold quartz from the Gila. In addition to the above specimens, Mr. Morrell has shown us native silver as copper from Lake Superior. These specimens are no only interesting but valuable, and have been collected at great trouble and considerable expense. They addited by hundreds who would pass over the manground on which they have been gathered without pring them a thought.

The Western Texan holds out the following threat against Gopher John, the Seminole negro interpreter: The Mexicans who ironed and imprisoned 21. Stevens for shooting Gopher John, yet retain his clothes and six shooter. They have an old grudge against him, and if they get him in their power again, he will not be likely to get off so easily. It is almost a pily he did not make a final settlement with Captain Horse, as 60 pher John terms himself. He is an impudent and trouble some negro, and, from his own accounts, has made many white men bite the dust. His time is coming.

The Galveston News has the following paragraphs upon the health of some of the emigrants to the State: it is reported that Mr. Flournoy, who came paragraphs upon the health of some of the emigrants to the State:

white men bite the dust. His time is coming.

The Galresion News has the following paragraphs upon the health of some of the emigrants to the State: It is reported that Mr. Flournoy, who came passenger by the steamship Texas on her last trip from New-Orleans and proceeded with his negroes to Port Lavaca, lost eight or ten of them directly after landing at Lavace. It is stated that they died of cholera. We recently published a communication from our fellow cinzen, Mr. John Dean, stating that several of his friends from Alabame, with a large number of negroes, were about moving into Texas. Mr. Dean has just received information of the arrival in Polk Co. of some of these families, who have been severely attacked with the cholera. The heads of the families are Hamlia H. Lewis; brother of D. H. Lewis; Robert Scott, brother in law of Hamlin H. Lewis; John E. Scott, nephew of Robert Scott, and Mr. Snow, all from Lowndea County, Alebams, together with the negroes of the widow of Dixon H. Lewis; the negroes in all numbering some 300 or 400. A letter from Mr. Dean, dated Cold Springs, Dec. 2. age: "One of the Alabama company, Mr. Suow, has died of the cholera, together with eight or ten of his negroes, Mr. Dean is also informed, from other sources, that Mr. Dean is also informed, from other sources, that Mr. Dean is also informed, from other sources, that Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mr. Robert Scott and Mr. John E. dects have also died of the same disease, together with some ferty or fifty negroes belonging to Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mrs. Dixon H. Lewis, and Mr. Scott.

Dr. Whitehead writes to the editor of The New deny first it was severe diarrhea, in which opinion, he age.

Ness denying that the disease was cholora, but asserting that it was severe diarrhea, in which opinion, he says, Dr. Morgen coincides.

A young man named Wm. C. Stow, recently from Buffelo, N. Y., accidentally shot himself on the 7th inst, at Galveston, the ball entering his skull a little over the left eye. He was still living on the 9th.

A letter from Austin says the electors mat on.

A letter from Austin says the electors met on the 1st inst, with the exception of Hon, Guy M. Bryan, who declined to act lest he should forfeit his seat in the Legislature. Hon, W. D. Miller was chosen in his place, and the electoral vote of Texas was cast for Pierce and King.

The Philadelphia Bulletin comments with great severity upon the pardon of Esher, by Gov. Bigler, of Pa. We extract some portions of the ar-

While the public has been congratulating itself on the triumph of justice over lawlessness, in the coaviction and sentence of Esber for his assault on a citizer of the polls, the astounding intelligence has fallen like a thunderbolt on the tawn, that the Governor has virtually effered a bounty on such outrages by the pardon of the culprit.

effered a bounty on such outrages by the pardon of the culprit.

To what are we coming? After a series of deeds unparalleled in their strocity, and which had continued unpunished for a period that almost disheartened the partiet, the punishment of Esher was hailed, by honest men without distinction of party, as the dawn of a better day, as a return to the reign of order, as a proof that there was yet virtue and vitality in the Government. Had the sentence of the offender been severer, the general satisfaction would have been greater, for an example was wanted, it was said, to put an end at once and icrever to lawlessness, but a mild sentence was given in order that there might be no pretext for Executive in terposition. To day there is but one voice in the community, a voice of indignant anger and rebuke. Could Gov. Bigler hear the universal reprobation with which the Bigler hear the universal reprobation with which this act has been received, he would, if not entirely callous, wish his right hand had been withered before he signed

wish his right hand had been withered before he signal
the pardon.

It was but a few nights ago, the very night his padon was granted, that a party of gentlemen in the ditrict where this outrage took place were assailed in the
daskness by brickbats from some secret toe; and then
is consequently but one voice among respectable mis,
whether Democrate or Whigs—a spontaneous cry the
the perils of midnight assault and assassination must
override every consideration of party. While limb and
life is at stake, while bullies prowl at polls and dog footsteps in daskness, the pardon of a man whose sentence
was only too element is an outrage on the community.
What security has any man, what safeguard is left for
freedom of opinion, if justice is to be circumvented in
this way, and immunity given in high quarters to violence?

lence?

It was but the other day that a man, several times indeted for keeping a disorderly house, was at last convicted; yet scarcely had the prison doors closed on him, when a pardon from the Governor appeared, and the culprit was discharged. The release of Esher is not the first instance of a bounty being awarded to wrong—is not a solitary example of the Governor interrupting the impartial course of justice. We are come to a pass, indeed, that makes the patriot almost despart. The honest, industrious, law-abiding citizen is at the mercy of every pest to society, and dares not raise his voice to express a candid conviction, from fear of blackguards and builties, over whom the mantle of Executive elemency is extended in anticipation.

think the following paragraph, (from a German Musical paper,) contains some news for folks this side of the water:

Jenny Lind, acc. ding to Barnum's account, has received \$308,800 for her portion of the receipts at her concerts; Barnum's lion share is of course much larger. Henrietta Sontag's experiment in America does not seem to be so successful; in Mr. Barnum she has a dangerous opponent, as he is doing all possible in favor of Alboni, who is singing for him (f). Very unpleasant of currences have sircady taken place, great disturbances having arisen at Sontag's Concerts and at serenades is her honor.

Where did the German editor get his information? The following, from the same paper, will, we think, arouse a smile from our readers:

Some one having written to a German Musical paper that Josef Gung's want of success was the cause of a return to Germany with but seven members of his eachestre, another paper explains the fact thus: "We learn from authentic sources that the reason was, not his want of success, but on the other hand, the producers of grant that his musicians broke the contract with his made in Berlin, and demanded an increase of salaries, which he would not grant; but a contract in America he of no value (f) and Gungt therefore could not force than by law to keep the one made with him. The Nemais has already reached some of these people, who, without a roof to cover them, are suffering the punishment of their evil deeds." This will be "news to some of these people," we opine.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS .- A rumor having ob PUBLIC CONTRACTS.—A rumor having obtained currency, through some of the correspondents of distant newspapers, that the Secretary of the Insertion had declined letting out contracts for work to be done under his supervision, and had referred applicants to the two Committees of Congress, we have inquired in the proper quarter as to the truth of the report, and have ascertained that it is without the slightest foundation. The Secretary has not only made no such decision, but he has not even had occasion to consider the question. He will continue to discharge every duy insposed on him by law so long as he remains in office.

[National Intelligence.]

The East Greenwich, R. I., which contains a population of about 2,500, the town agent has

tains a population of about 2,500, the town agent has sold, since August last, two hogsheads of New-England rum, fifteen casks of brandy, besides other liquors. The Providence Journal says the people are not entensively engaged in any mechanical pursuit requiring any great amount of alcohol, and the inference is that nearly all the liquor sold must have been for mediains. The inference is that the town must be a very sickly place!

place!

On Sunday afternoon, Abijah Huton, aged 52 years, one of the last survivors of the witnessed the battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April was turied in Lexington, Mass. The services took the church on the spot where the fight took place.